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Culbreath, J.
1941-42

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1941-42

Humboldt and Trinity Cos., Calif.
Dec. 28, 1941 - Jan. 28, 1942

Catalog of Specimens
Itinerary

Culbreth
1941
1942

Calalogue

3 mi. No. Trinidad, 300 ft Humboldt County California

December 28

- ✓ 33 ♂ *Melospiza melodia* (Song Sparrow) Wt 20.7 gr.
✓ 34 ♀ *Passerella iliaca* (Fox ") Wt. 40.8 gr.

December 29

- ✓ 35 ♂ *Dryobates villosus* (Hairy Woodpecker.) Wt. 69.1 gr.
✓ 36 " " Wt. 71 gr.
✓ 37 *Melospiza melodia* Wt 9.4 gr.
✓ 38 *Regulus calendula*. Wt. 6.3 gr.

December 30.

- ✓ 39 ♀ *Melospiza melodia* Wt. 19 gr.
✓ 40 ♀ *Regulus calendula* Wt. 5.8 gr.
✓ 41 ♀ *Passerella iliaca* Wt. 40.2 gr.
✓ 42 ♂ *Regulus satrapa* (Golden-crowned Kinglet) Wt. 4.0 gr.
✓ 43 ♂ " *calendula* (Ruby- " ") Wt. 5.5 gr.

December 31

- ✓ 44 ♂ *Eutamias townsendi* (Redwood Chipmunk)
255-103-33-19-15 Wt 92.2 gr.
✓ 45 ♂ *Planesticus migratorius* (W. Robin) Wt. 90.6 gr
✓ 46 ♂ *Chamaea fasciata* (Wren-Tit) Wt. 14.3 gr
✓ 47 ♀ *Melospiza melodia* Wt. 20.4 gr.
✓ 48 ♂ *Planesticus migratorius* Wt 91.6 gr.

January 1

48. ♂ *Reithrodontomys megalotis* (Harvest Mouse)
130-66-15-11-10 Wt. 8 gr. Wt. 8 gr.
49 ♂ *Reithrodontomys megalotis*
130-65-17-12-10 Wt 8.2 gr. Wt. 8.2 gr.



Culbreath
1942.

Catalogue

3mi. No Trinidad, 300 ft. Humboldt Co. California

January 1.

- 50 ♂ *Sorex pacificus* Wt 10.6
131-59-17-8-5
- 51 ♀ *Sorex vagrans* Wt. 6 gr.
103-41-12-10-9
- 52 ♀ *Peromyscus maniculatus* Wt. 17 gr.
163-75-22-17-14
- 53 ♂ *Peromyscus maniculatus* Wt 23.7 gr.
187-90-21-17-16
- ✓ 54 ♀ *Colaptes cafer* (Red-shafted Flicker) Wt 162.2 gr.
- ✓ 55 ♀ *Hylocichla guttata* (Hermit Thrush) Wt 21.9 gr.
- ✓ 56 ♀ " " Wt 22.6 gr.
- ✓ 57 ♀ *Dendroica coronata* (Myrtle warbler) 14.9
- ✓ 58 ♀ " " Wt 14.6

January 2

- 59 ♀ *Sorex bendirii* (Bendire Marsh Shrew) Wt. 16.7 gr.
- ✓ 60 ♀ *Dryobates pubescens* (Downy Woodpecker) Wt. 28.2 gr.

January 3

- 61 ♂ *Sylvilagus bachmani*. (Brush Rabbit)
350-31-71-59-65 Wt. 763.5 gr. Wt. 763.5 gr.
- ✓ 62 ♂ *Cyanocitta stelleri* (Steller Jay) Wt 128.5 gr.
- ✓ 63 ♂ *Oxyechus vociferus* (Killdeer) Wt. 88.9
- ✓ 64 ♀ " " " Wt. 89.3
- 64 ♂ *Reithrodontomys megalotis* Wt 6.3 gr.
127-62-16-12-11
- 65 ♂ *Microtus californicus* Wt 27.3 gr.
152-45-18-15-10

Culbreath
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Catalogue

3 miles No. Trinidad, 300 ft. Humboldt Co. California

January 3

66 ♂ *Microtus californicus*

180-65-22-17-12

67 ♂ *Sorex*

102-37-12-9-4

Weight gr.

Wt. 31.4

6.6

January 4.

1 mile So Big Lagoon, 250 ft Humboldt Co California

✓ 68 ♂ *Dendroica coronata*

14.6
~~95.0~~

✓ 69 ♂ *Psaltiriparus minimus* (Bush-tit)

5.5

✓ 70 ♂ *Dendroica coronata*

15.2

✓ 71 ♂ *Dendroica coronata*

14.8

January 5 3mi N. Trinidad, 300ft

72 ♂ *Reithrodontomys megalotis* 124-63-16-12-10

6.9

73 ♂ " " 118-59-15-12-10

6.2

74 ♂ *Sorex bendirii* 125-(35)-20-11-5

16.6

January 6

75 ♀ *Reithrodontomys megalotis* 120-60-15-12-10

6.4

76 ♂ " " 131-62-16-13-11

6.6

77 ♂ " " 130-64-16-13-11

7.2

78 ♂ *Microtus californicus* 140-42-20-13-12

24.3

79 ♂ *Peromyscus maniculatus* 191-96-21-16-13
and 1/2 mile E

21.5

1 1/2 mile S A Willow Creek, 600 ft, Humboldt Co., Calif.

80 ♂ ^{Lanius Solitarius} ~~Vireosylva gilva~~ ^{Cassin Solitary} (W. Warbling Vireo) Jan. 7, 1942

10 gr.

✓ 81 ♂ *Hylocichla guttata* (Hermit Thrush)

20.9

✓ 82 ♀ *Lophortyx californica* (Calif Valley Quail)

160.2

✓ 83 ♀ " "

182.4
~~182~~

Culbreath
1942

Catalogue

and 1/2 mile E.

1 1/2 mile S. Willow Creek, 600 ft, Humboldt Co., Calif

January 8

		Wt. gr.
✓ 84	♂ <i>Cinclus mexicanus</i> (Water. Ouzel)	
✓ 85	♂ <i>Pipilo maculatus</i> (Spotted Towhee)	40.
✓ 86	♀ <i>Dryobates pubescence</i>	25.8
✓ 87	♂ " "	26.3
✓ 88	♀ <i>Regulus calendula</i>	4.3
✓ 89	♀ <i>Regulus calendula</i> <i>Junko hyemalis</i>	15.4

4 miles S. + 3/4 mile W. Willow Creek, 2406 ft Humboldt Co., Calif Jan 9

✓ 90	♂ <i>Oreortyx picta</i> (Mt. Plumed Quail.)	243.3
✓ 91	<i>Cyanocitta stelleri</i>	127.6
✓ 92	♂ <i>Ixoreus naevius</i> (Varied Thrush)	92.8

4 1/4 No. + 1/2 W. Willow Creek, 600 ft., Humboldt Co., Calif.

January 10

✓ 93	♂ <i>Hylocichla guttata</i> . (Hermit Thrush)	25
✓ 94	♂ <i>Passerella iliaca</i> (Fox Sparrow)	42.6
✓ 95	♂ " " (" ")	36.5
✓ 96	♂ <i>Pipilo maculatus</i>	44.8
✓ 97	♂ <i>Penthestes rufescens</i> <i>Planesticus migratorius</i>	8.9 110.3
✓ 98	♂ <i>Planesticus migratorius</i>	110.3

1 1/2 mile S + 1/2 mile E Willow Creek, Humboldt Co., Calif.

January 11

✓ 99	♂ <i>Regulus calendula</i>	4.9
✓ 100	♀ " "	5.1
✓ 101	♂ <i>Myadestes townsendi</i> (Townsend Solitaire)	33.4
✓ 102	♀ <i>Junko hyemalis</i>	17.8
✓ 103	♀ <i>Penthestes rufescens</i> (Chestnut backed Chickadee)	6.8

Culbreath
1942

Catalogue

1/2 mile S + 1/2 mile E. Willow Creek, Humboldt Co., California

January 12

		Wt. Gr.
104	♀ <i>Sorex trobridgii</i> 108-50-13-9-4	3.6
105	♂ <i>Peromyscus truei</i> 198-95-24-24-21	26.7
106	♂ " " 202-103-24- ²⁶ 32 -23	28.7
107	<i>Triturus</i> .	
108	♂ <i>Peromyscus truei</i> 193-101-23-25-23	22.5
109	♂ <i>Microtus</i> 140-34-21-15-9	31
110	♂ " <i>oregoni</i> 126-33-16-11-6	19
111	♂ <i>Peromyscus maniculatus</i> 162-76-22-17-14	15.3
112	♂ " " 173-79-21-16-14	19.5
✓ 113	♂ <i>Melanerpes formicivorus</i> (Calif Woodpecker)	89
114	♀ <i>Sorex trobridgii</i> (Jan. 13, 1942) 109-44-12-9-5	3.1
✓ 115	♂ <i>Cyanocitta stelleri</i> (Jan 12, 1942) (Jay)	129.2
✓ 116	♀ <i>Colaptes cafer</i> (Jan 12, 1942) (Flicker)	142.8
✓ 117	<i>Melospiza melodia</i> (Jan 12, 1942)	20.2
✓ 118	Jan 13, 1942 <i>Passerella iliaca</i> (Jan 12, 1942)	32.3
119	♂ <i>Peromyscus truei</i> Jan. 13, 1942	21.3
120	♂ <i>Microtus</i>	37
121	♀ "	41

Jan 14, 1942.

✓ 122	♀ <i>Actitis macularia</i> (Spotted Sandpiper)	36.7
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South Fork Mt. 4 mi. N. Mad River Rock, 3100 ft, Trinity Co., Calif.

123 *Amphibian*

124 "

125 "

126 "

127 "

Culbreth.
1942.

Catalogue

South Fork Mt. 4 mi. N. Mad River Rock, 3100 ft, Trinity Co., Calif. wt. gr.

128 Amphibian

January 15, 1942 3400 ft.

- ✓ 129 ♂ *Junko hyemalis* 21
✓ 130 *Dryobates villosus* 72.2
✓ 131 *Cyanocitta stelleri* 128.4

January 16, 1942 2600 ft.

- ✓ 132 ♀? *Regulus satrapa* 4.6
✓ 133 ♂ *Junko hyemalis* 20.3
134 ♂ *Eutamias* 256-118-38-19-14 72.6
✓ 135 ♂ *Regulus satrapa* 4.7

January 17, 1942 4000 ft.

- ✓ 136 ♀ *Certhia familiaris* Creeper. 7.6
✓ 137 ♀ " " 8.0
✓ 138 ♀ " " 8.0
✓ 139 ♀ *Regulus satrapa* 4.8

January 18, 1942 3100 ft.

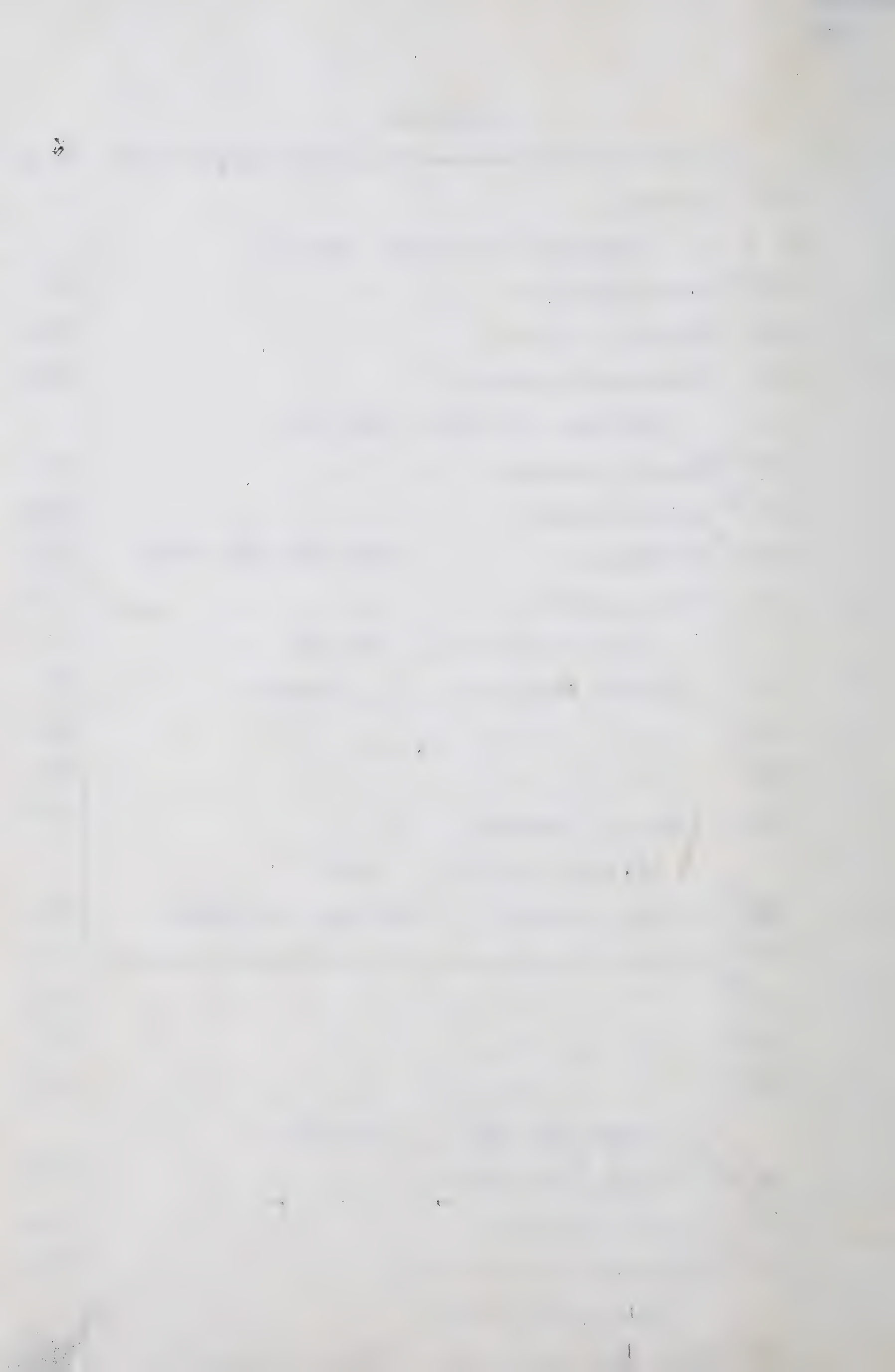
- 140 ♂ *Sciurus gresius* 564-260-70-38-29 84.2
✓ 141 ♀ *Penthestes hudsonicus* Chestnut-Backed Chickadee 8.4
✓ 142 ♂ " " 9.4
✓ 143 ♂ " " 8.5
✓ 144 ♂ " " 7.2

January 19, 1942 3100 ft.

- ✓ 145 ♂ *Certhia familiaris* 8.3
✓ 146 ♀ *Junko hyemalis* 20.0
✓ 147 ♂ *Myadestes townsendi* 38.3

January 20, 1942

- ✓ 148 ♀ *Ixoreus naevius* (Varied Thrush) 88.4



Culbreath
1942

South Fork Mh. 4mi. No. Mad River Rock 3100 ft, Trinity Co., Calif. Wt. gr.

January 20, 1942

- 149 ♂ *Cyanocitta stelleri* 111.9
150 ♂ *Sciurus douglasii* 313-113-48-27-18 212.3

January 21, 1942

- 151 ♂ *Microtus Clethrionomys* 137-32-20-13-10 25.4
152 ♂ *Peromyscus maniculatus* 156-67-20-18-16 18.8
153 ♂ " " 155-67-20-17-16 16.6
154 ♂ *Peromyscus truei* 179-82-24-23-19 28.0
155 " " 186-86-23-22-19 24.5

Jan 22, 1942

- 156 ♂ *Sorex trobridgii* 4500' 3 1/2 mi. N. + 2 E Mad River Rock 111-48-12-8-5 5.4
157 ♀ " " 2800' 4 mi N. Mad River Rock. 107-50-14-9-5 3.1
158 ♂ *Clethrionomys* 4500' 3 1/2 mi. N. + 2 mi. E. Mad River Rock 142-34-18-14-9 24.5
159 ♀ *Peromyscus truei* 2800' 4 mi. N. Mad River Rock 192-97-23-26-20 32.8
✓ 160 ♀ *Lanius solitarius* 4200' 3.0 mi N + 2 mi. E. Mad River Rock Cassin Solitar 10.2

Jan. 23, 1942

- 161 ♂ *Clethrionomys* 128-36-15-12-7 20.8
162 ♂ *Microtus* 2800' 4 mi. N. Mad River Rock 131-31-18-11-5 26.4
163 ♀ *Peromyscus maniculatus* 162-69-18-17-16 18.2
✓ 164 ♂ *Penthestes ~~hudsonicus~~ rufescens* " " " " 9.7
✓ 165 ? " " 4073' 1 1/2 mi. N. + 2 mi. E Mad River Rock 9.7
✓ 166 ♂ *Phloeotomus pileatus picinus* (Pileated Woodpecker) 2000' 4 mi ~~Mad River Rock~~ Mad River Rock 278.8
167 *Mephitis mephitis occidentalis* (N. Calif. Striped Skunk) 668-296-71-36-15 4 1/2 lbs

Jan. 24, 1942

- 168 ♀ *Neotoma fuscipes* 3000' 4 mi N. Mad River Rock 403-195-38-32-28 285.9
169 ♂ *Peromyscus truei* 2800' 180-82-25-25-20 25.3
170 ♂ " *maniculatus* 151-72-20-17-14 17.3



Culbreth
1942

South Fork Mt. 4 mi. N. Mad River Rock 3100 ft Trinity Co., Calif

Wt. gr.

January 24

171	♂ <i>Microtus</i>	136-33-17-10-7	22.3
172	♂ "	114-28-17-12-8	17.1
173	♀ <i>Clethrionomys</i>	130-35-17-14-8	24.3

Jan. 25, 1942

4 mi N. Mad River Rock 2600 ft.

174	♂ <i>Sorex. trobridgii</i>	107-46-13-9-5	5.3
175	♂ <i>Clethrionomys</i>	140-41-18-14-9	25.4
176	♀ "	144-45-20-14-9	25.9

177 ♂ *Neotoma fuscipes*

~~144~~ 444-214-43-32-30
1 1/2 mi. N + 2 mi E Mad River Rock 4073 ft

29.7

178 ♂ *Colaptes cafer*

Flicker
4 mi N. Mad River Rock 2760 ft.

153.1

179 ♂ *Sitta canadensis*

3 2/3 mi N. 2 mi E Mad River Rock 4500 ft.

10.6

180 ♀ *Lynx rufus*

4 mi N. Mad River Rock 2600 ft.

13 1/2 lbs.

181 ♀ *Cyanocitta stelleri*

110.4

182 ♂ *Peromyscus maniculatus*

163-84-26-17-16

16.1

183 ♀ *Penthestes hudsonicus*

1 1/2 mi N. + 2 mi E Mad River Rock 4073 ft.

8.2

184 ♂ *Regulus satrapa*

5.2

Jan. 26, 1942

4 mi N. Mad River Rock 2900 ft

185 *Hyla regilla*

186 ♀ *Neotoma fuscipes*

367-179-38-31-28
2600 ft

197.7

187 ♀ *Lepus californicus*

533-63-131-133-164
2600 ft

2338.3

188 ♂ *Peromyscus truei*

197-103-22-21-19
2600 ft.

26.4

189 ♀ *Clethrionomys*

131-36-18-11-8

22.7

Culbreth
1941

Itinerary

Berkeley to Weott California.

Dec 27

Dr Miller, Ward Russell and I departed from Berkeley at CANYON Highway #46 for Red Bluff. It was dark cold and with a brisk wind from the north east. It was rainy and we drove through rain to Bulin and from that point on the droplets began to crystallize and at Williams it turned to snow that was covering the ground to a depth of $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 inch. At Williams plans were changed and we crossed the mountains on highway 20 through Clear Lake instead of going further north to Red Bluff. At elevations of approximately 1000', the snow began to pile up to a depth of 6 inches on the east facing slopes. Along the flats of the valley floor numerous dark colored Jochrabbits were running around in a sort of amaze-ment possibly due to the unusual snow at this elevation. Two crows were observed running over the snow. Most of the other birds were seeking shelter from the snow under the trees and low brush, with the exception of some flocks of sparrows. Near the summit on highway #20 the snow was 6-8" deep on the level and this resulted in delaying our trip when we stopped to help some of the cars without chains. Just over the summit we were in Lake Co and the.

Culbreath
1941

Weott to Orick, California

roads were cleared of snow by the plows. At Clear Lake the ground was clear of snow in the afternoon, but it had been covered lightly during the morning. From Clear Lake to Weott the drive was made in the rain. Our first stop for the night was made at Weott at 8:00 PM.

Dec. 28.

The drive from Weott to Orick was made through intermittent light rain. Around Humboldt Bay in the pasture lands 15 to 20 American Egrets were observed, along with 6 to 10 Great Blue Herons. From Eureka to Orick we surveyed the country along highway 101. Due to housing conditions we located for collecting at a point 3 mi N. of Trinidad. At 3 PM the three of us started out looking for birds. Returning at 4:30 I had shot three birds one Song and one Fox Sparrow, the third was a Downy Woodpecker. I was not able to bring the woodpecker in because he had hung tight to the trunk of a Douglas fir 50 feet above ground when he was hit.

Dec. 29.

I started working up the west facing slope back of camp and soon found myself in a good tangle of down logs and brush. This area was burned over during the fire of 1936 that swept to the Oregon line. Previous to the fire however the area had been thoroughly logged, leaving only poor Douglas firs and

Calbreath
1942

Jan



13079

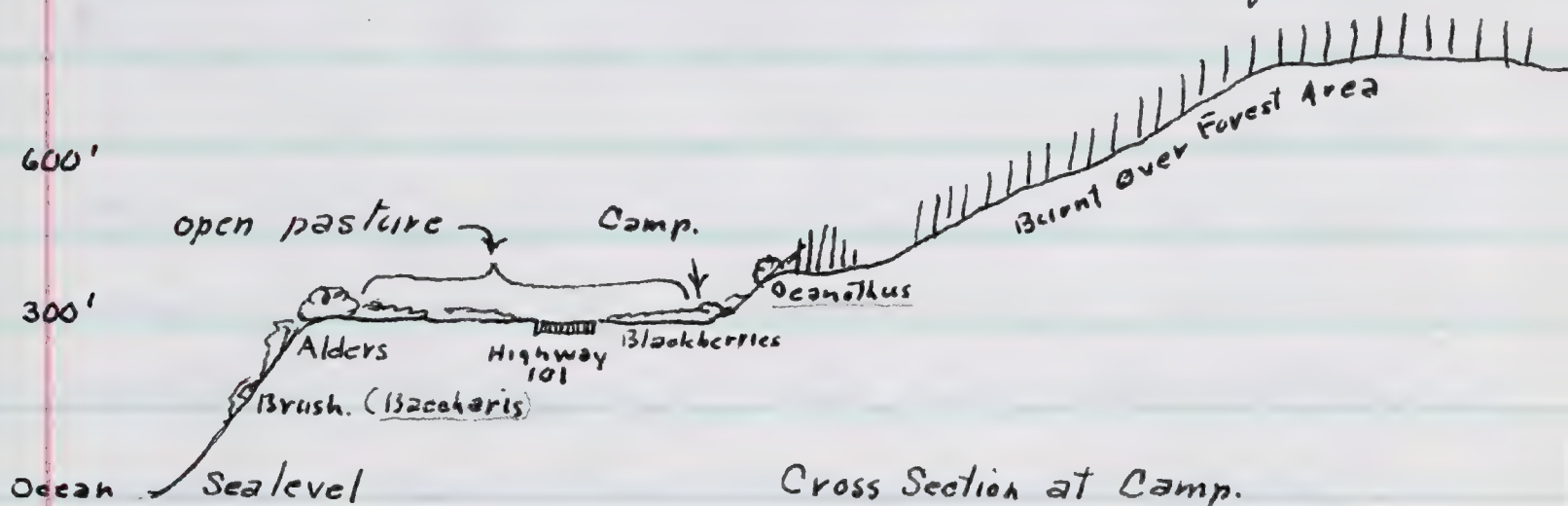
Ward Russell inside cabin at Sea Cliff Camp
3 miles N. Trinidad, 300 feet, Humboldt Co. Calif.

Culbreth
1941

Dec 29

3 mi. N. Trinidad 300 ft. Humboldt Co. Calif.

Bishop Pines as the forest trees. Now the extreme western edge of the area is dominated in spots by Ceanothus species, in dense stands 3 to 7 feet high.



This plant forms the western edge of the first bench above camp. From this point ~~on~~ to the summit the ground is dominated by tangles of blackberries. ~~and vinebark~~. Other associated plants will include Bracken Ferns, true ferns, Wild ginger, Salal, Minebark, ^{its} Manzanita, Huckleberry and Vetches in the dominant cover. The alders will form a major part of the cover along most all stream courses but on the slopes above camp they are less dominant than along the stream courses to the sea around and below camp. In the latter areas rather dense thickets have been formed. The area worked is drained by ~~these~~ ^{their} major east west streams and tributaries. Along the west slope two old lumbering roads cut the upper slopes in east west a north south direction outside of these roads only numerous deer tracks form the only breaks in

Culbreth.
1941

3 mi N. Trinidad, Humboldt Co., Calif. 300 ft

vegetation. All of the area is heavily populated now by the Winter Wrens and Song Sparrows. ~~with~~ Good numbers of Winter Robins, Hairy Woodpeckers, Ruby and Golden Crown Kinglets are also found but their populations are more scattered. A small lizard was noticed in the dry grasses around one of the meadowy places, but was not obtained. At the higher elevations where the burned timber is more heavy, Copiers and Red-tail Hawks were observed. Feeding in the tops of Douglas Firs are numerous Kinglets.

Dec. 30.

The weather ~~was~~ ^{was} rainy in the morning with clearing skies in the afternoon. In the morning I walked about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of camp along an old logging ^{road} through an old logged-over area. The ground cover is principally a tangle of blackberries. Scattered through this area are numerous old Redwood and Douglas Fir snags. The birds were very inactive with only the winter wrens and song sparrows seen occasionally. The wrens are particularly attracted by any squeaking call and will come right up along side of one on the trail. One, in fact, came so close he used the barrel of my gun for a perch. A pair of Red-tail Hawks were heard in the tops of the snags calling back and forth but not active.

Culbreth
1941

3 mi. No. Trinidad, 300 ft. Humboldt, Co., Calif.

Dec 30.

Headed back toward camp ~~so~~ I stayed my first group of quail in this area. They were extremely wild and one did not have time to shoot. About 11 AM it began to rain very hard and I returned to camp. About 300 yds off the shore here at camp, is located a good sized colony of sea lions. Their loud barks can be heard very distinctly even in the timbered area behind camp at any time of the day or night.

Dec. 31.

The weather was unsettled in the morning but cleared off and dropped to freezing temperatures during the night. Working down the steep slopes out of camp one can get on a rocky sandless beach 300 feet below here. The slopes are covered with tangles of high thick brush with the exceptions of along the Alder thickets, slide areas and one place $\frac{1}{2}$ mile No of here where the sheep have grazed the area opened up the brush and given the short grasses a chance for establishment. This pasture land is spotted with thickets of Beachers and Ninebark and the Lupinus form a dominant part of the cover type. The coast line here appears to be very lacking in bird life with only two song sparrows observed along some $\frac{1}{4}$ mile of the rocky beach. The pasture land had

Culbreath
1941
1942

Dec. 31.

3 mi. No. Trinidad, 300 ft Humboldt Co., Calif
numerous birds but of few species principally
Robbins, Song sparrows, Hermit Thrushes, and winter
wrens. Flying high over head along the
highway and just out of the timbered area
were two Goshawks, when last seen they
headed inland over the timber. In the
afternoon I worked around on the bench
just above camp some 50 feet. The area is
cut extensively by deer trails and cat signs
are numerous on many of the down logs
and in the deer trails. Coming along the
trail into camp I observed a chipmunk
in the trail bent over, and unobserving
of me. I approached closer and finally
caught him by hand. Later when I skinned
him it was noticed that this animal
had been the victim of one of Ward
Russell's mouse traps, due to marks on the
head. This evening I set out a string of
30 mouse traps around camp. I ran
through habitats of Alders, blackberries,
tall grass and rose thickets.

Jan 1.

This AM was reported as one of the
coldest here in 10 years. Weather clear with
a good north east wind. This My trap
line produced 2 Reithrodontomys 1 Sorex
pacificus, 1 Sorex vagans and 2

Culbreath
1942

Jan 1.

3 mi N. Trinidad, 300 ft Humboldt Co., Calif
Peromyscus maniculatus. In the afternoon
Ward Russell and I drove 5 miles north of here
to Big Lagoon County Park. The lagoon is formed
by a long spit that runs some 2-3 miles
along the coast line. Numerous ducks were
observed at great distances with some
definitely identified as Scoters. There were
some Gulls and Coots and one Goose
possibly a Hutchinson. We walked along
about 1/2 mile of the south shore line and
found all of the wet places still covered
with ice from last night's freeze. The
shore line is bordered by Spruces and
Myrtles with undergrowth of blackberries
and Solal. Some scattered groups of
Alders and Douglas Firs also formed part
of the stand. Running through the Spruces
and Myrtles were the Myrtle warblers
of which 2 were collected by Ward and
Myself. At 3:00 PM we drove south to
Trinidad and then continued on to a
point one mile south of Trinidad
where the shore line has a short sandy
beach. No shore birds were observed on the
sands. The only birds observed were found
in the brush along the slope adjacent to
the beach. One hermit thrush and one

Culbreth
1942



13080

looking north along the sandy spit at Big lagoon. The ocean to the left has developed a beach of coarse sand. No vegetation or animals were found on the spit.

Ward Russell did some hunting in the timber and along the edge of the open slopes across the lagoon(X)

Culbreath
1942

Jan 1.

3 mi No. Trinidad, 300 ft Humboldt Co., Calif
myrtle warblers were collected. Tracks of deer
on the sand and numerous trails coming
down to the beach indicate that the deer
do frequent this beach. At 11 PM two great-
horned owls were heard calling from the
tall timber back of camp. Attempts were
made to call them in but all they would
do was talk.

Jan 2.

At 8:30 I looked over my trap line that
was set out Dec. 31. Three of the traps
contained Reithrodontomys but the specimens
had been destroyed by shrews. 3 traps contained
Peromyscus and one trap set on the edge
of the rushes along a flooded part of pasture
contained a Sorex bendirii #59 ♀. About
11 AM a Goshawk was seen soaring and flying
over the tall timber back of camp.

Jan 3.

Departed from camp at 7:30 and headed
north to Big Lagoon by car. We arrived along
the north shore just before eight o'clock. The
sun had not then come over the top of the
mountain. All of the ground was frost covered
and many small puddles were frozen. I worked
from the end of the bridge,^{at} highway 101 to the east
along the north shore. The Ruddy and Scott's
ducks were numerous in the deep water. A few
Canvas-Backs and Geeses and Brandt Cormorants

Jack Culbreth
1942

Jan 3.

3 mi N. Trinidad, 300 ft. Humboldt Co. Calif
were also active in the deeper water. The inlet to the lagoon is to the east and is broken up by many small channels through the tules. Three Great-Blue Herons and one American Egret were observed in these channels between the tules. Apparently no tulis wrens were present in the area. One King fisher was seen as he flew from under the highway 101 bridge that crosses the lagoon. Returning to the car about 10 AM a pair of Killdeer were collected #63 ♂ and #64 ♀. I then shot a Stellar Jay while he was scratching and feeding on the ground under a spruce. At 10:30 Ward Russell and I drove to the south end of spit that forms the lagoon. We walked out the sandy shore for some $\frac{1}{2}$ mile without seeing any sign of ^{an} animal. The beach is principally small rock and sand with no dirt or sea plants washed upon the shore line. Between the ocean and the lagoon is the lag strewn sandy spit. At 11:15 we started around the south shore and the first bird observed was a Pipit when first seen it was among the crushed down rushes along the dry shore. It just managed to keep out of range of our guns. Feeding through the open Alders.

Culbreth
1942

3 miles N. Trinidad, 300 feet, Humboldt Co., Calif

Jan 3,

were several Myiophobus. I walked up stream over some ~~marshy~~^{bog} land which was headed by thickets of firs, Solal and Myrica californica. Around the borders of this area were numerous 30-50 foot Douglas firs and Spruces. The ground was chiefly covered by a thick matted moss and tall grasses and reeds. Some 6 or 7 Vaired thrushes were seen in quick flights from one Myiophobus thicket to another, but always they remained under the dense canopy of the Myiophobus when one approached and no call seemed to excite them. Wrens ~~etc~~ were extremely common in this area, along with the Robins. Other birds observed were Coues hawk, Pipits, Stellar Jay, and Kinglets. One brush rabbit was collected on this bog. # 61 ♂. The postman in Trinidad reported that early last spring the ducks were numerous at Big Lagoon and then heavy rains flooded the area so bad the feeding ground was destroyed and the birds left. Now the water level is normal but the feeding and nesting grounds are limited. Preparation of specimens was held up with a black-out called along the coast in this area tonight.

Jan 4.

Drove from camp to a location one mile south of Big Lagoon Bridge on highway 101.

Culbreath
1942

3 mi N. Trinidad, 300 ft. Humboldt Co., Calif.

Jan 4

I first worked around through a dense thicket of young Sitka Spruces. In places there were small openings and here the ground was covered by puerile grasses and ferns. There also were few *Ceanothus* and blackberry species about. My first birds observed were Bush-Tits. Approximately 75-100 birds were feeding through the tops of the tall Spruces. One specimen was obtained #69 ♂. Along the edges of this spruce thicket were numerous *Myrica californica* bushes. The trees seem to vary some appear to have both staminate and pistillate aments while others have only the ^{staminate} ~~pistillate~~ aments. Relatively few ~~see~~ plants have the pistillate fruits and it is around these that great numbers of birds are observed. Robins, Varied Thrushes, Myrtle Warblers, Chickadees, Song Sparrows, Fox Sparrows and Wren Tits are feeding on the fruit. The Varied Thrushes and Myrtle Warblers show a thick solid fat possibly from the Myrtle fruit. The fat was so solid and in such large quantities that skinning of the Varied Thrushes was impossible. In the abdomens the fat was solid packed around all the organs. Myrtle Warblers were exceptionally numerous and good numbers of Varied Thrushes and Song Sparrows were also present. About 11 AM a Caper's Hawk swooped low in over the Myrtle plant in which the

Calbreath
1942

Jan 4.

3 mi No. Trinidad, 300 feet, Humboldt Co., Calif.
Other birds were feeding but it quickly flew
out of sight. A group of six crows were also
seen flying over headed in the direction of
Big Lagoon to the North. At noon Ward Russell
picked me up with the truck and we returned
to camp. My trap line had little of any
interest with the exception of almost 75%
of the animals caught being destroyed by other
rodents.

Jan. 5.

We departed from camp at 8 AM and drove
back to a point 1 mile south of Big Lagoon.
Starting from highway 101 I walked along an
old logging road one mile due east to the
edge of some thick uncut or burned timber.
I then followed along the deer track for almost
 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile in under the dense timber. 3 Pileated
woodpeckers were heard but only one was seen.
It was working in the top of a 150 foot dead
snag that stood surrounded by sound trees.
My shot missed and that was the last Pileated
seen today. The Gray Jays could be heard in
the high tree tops but none were within range
of a gun. Other bird life under this timber
was extremely rare. ~~This evening I obtained~~
We returned to camp at noon. This evening
I caught a Sorex bendirii which now
brings this number caught to 2.

Cut's south
1942.

3 miles No. Trinidad to Willow Creek Humboldt Co, Calif

Jan 6

This AM we broke camp at 3 miles north of Trinidad. We then drove to Arcata for lunch and to stock up on supplies. After lunch we drove from Arcata to Samoa, a distance of 9 miles. This road runs along the north edge of Humboldt Bay. The first four miles out of Arcata is through pasture lands. Then the road starts down the north peninsula and this is a sand dune area with numerous patches of Bishop Pine and grassy areas. The area looked particularly good for a study of shore birds but this was impossible because the army is now digging in defense for Humboldt Bay and no one is permitted along the beach. We then returned to Arcata from Samoa and decided to look over the mouth of the Mad River for a camping place. This area is completely worked up into farming land and nothing was found where collecting would have been possible. In the late afternoon and in a heavy rainstorm we started across the coast range on Highway 299 to Willow Creek. The west facing slope was heavily covered with Douglas fir and redwood at higher elevations it became redwood and madrone association and just before going over the summit the area was opened

Culbreath
1942

Jan.

N
↑

Trinity River
↓



13081

Highway T96 ↑

Willow Creek in the foreground and the junction into the Trinity River, 600-feet, Humboldt Co., California.

Trees around the buildings are Western Yellow Pines. A few small Digger Pines are growing in the area between the Highway and the river. Other trees shown are Red Alders, Black and Canyon live Oaks and Douglas Firs.

Highway T96 to Hoopa stays to the left of the Trinity river.

Culbreth
1942

S

an Oaks
black Oaks, Macrone
and large Douglas
→
Gambis Resort.
→ Highway 299
→
Gambis Orchard-



W

13082

Gambis Resort $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S. and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile E. Willow
Creek 650 feet, Humboldt Co., California.

The road running through the orchard goes
to the edge of the Trinity River

Culbreath
1942

his Resort ←
chard

N
↑

Doug. Fir & Black Oaks



13083

Sand Bars showed many animal tracks.

Trinity River at $1\frac{1}{2}$ mi. S. and $\frac{1}{2}$ mi E. Willow Creek
600 feet. Humboldt Co., California.

The east bank of the river was steep, dry and
with scattered growth of Douglas Firs and Black Oak.
Almost no brush species are found on this slope

Culbreth
1942

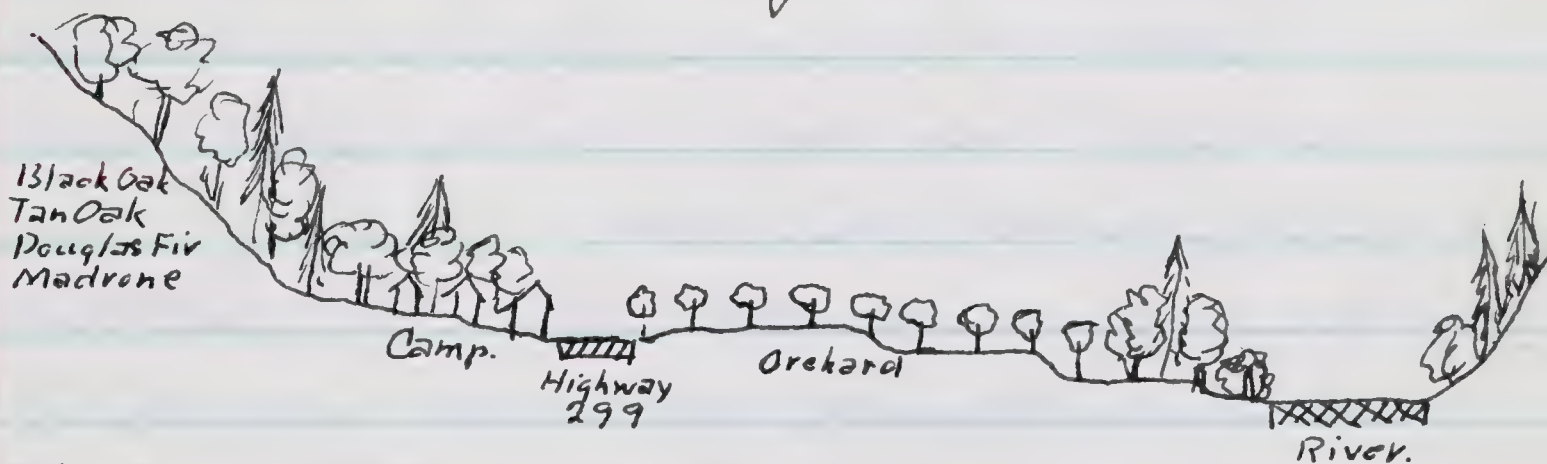
1 1/2 mi. S.E. Willow Creek, 100 feet Humboldt Co, Calif

Jan 6.

into pasture land surrounded by Black Oak
Tan oak and Douglas firs. Over the summit
we started dropping down the north facing
slopes through heavily forested areas of
Douglas fir. After dark we found an auto
camp 1 1/2 miles South East of Willow Creek
where we made camp.

Jan 7.

The area 1 1/2 miles south east of Willow Creek
is chiefly a cover of Black Oak and Tan
Oak along the lower slopes. Associate
species will include Douglas fir, Madrone,
Ceanothus, Big Leaf Maple, Willow and
Snowberry. The camp here includes a large
orchard between the highway and the river.



Today's collecting was badly hampered by heavy
rain. While ~~hunting~~ hunting under the Douglas
Firs and Black Oaks along the river I shot
one Warbling Vireo #80 from a group of 15-20 birds.
This action and single note while feeding
high in the trees led me to believe they were
kinglets. Under this same cover I obtained one
hermit Thrush #81. The afternoon was spent
preparing specimens ~~as~~ collected here and some

Cullbreath
1942.

1 1/2 mi S.E. Willow Creek 600ft Humboldt Co., Calif

Jan 7.

brought from 3 miles north of Trinidad. In the late afternoon the storm cleared a little and a band of 12 ~~of~~ valley quail came in close to camp to feed and two were collected.

Jan 8.

Today was overcast but without rain. Large numbers of Varied Thrushes, Juncos, and Kinglets were observed all over the area. Along the banks of the Trinidad river the owners of this camp where we are staying, have built several trout rearing and fishing ponds. I obtained one Ouzel at these ponds. Numerous Juncos are along all edge rows of vegetation around these ponds. I returned to the area where yesterday I obtained the Warbling Vireo, but today the note that was made by the birds was that of the Kinglets and no Vireos were seen. A pair of Downy woodpeckers were shot from the top of a Black Oak while they were feeding on the moss covered branches ~~in the tops~~. Returning to camp along the edge of a vineyard where the brush forms a good edge row numerous Juncos were seen feeding on the ground in the short grass. A group of three Spotted Towhees were heard under the brush and they were lured into

Culbreath
1942

1 1/2 mi S.E. Willow Creek, 600 ft, Humboldt Co., Calif.

Jan 8.

the open by squeaking sounds. About 10 P.M. attempts to call the owl around camp was made but no calls were answered.

Jan 9.

This AM at 8:00 Ward and I departed from camp for some of the higher areas back of camp. We drove south east of camp about 2 miles to the Friday Ridge Road. Starting up from the river the vegetation runs from Alders to Douglas Fir and then to Manzanita and Madrone. The Manzanita was in tall plants with tops 10 to 12 feet above ground. The next definite zone of plants above the Manzanita was the Black Oak with scattered short grass openings. In a few places scattered single trees of Yellow Pines could be seen. In the grassy openings numerous microtine burrows could be seen this had been made when snow covered this area a few weeks ago. Gradually the Black Oak and Madrone mixes with the Douglas Fir. At an elevation of 1500 to 2400 ft good dense stands of this latter association are quite common. The Douglas Firs have attained good height with most of them running 175 to 200 ft tall and approximately 2-4 D.B.H.. In most places dense reproduction is coming in under the old timber, leaving few openings. We worked around

Culbreath
1942

Jan 9

E.

N.



13084

South Fork Canyon of the Trinity River 2 miles
South and $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles West of Salyer. 1400 feet
Humboldt Co., California

The Picture is taken from the Friday Ridge
lookout road. This road also goes to the
Parker Ranch

Calbreath
1942

Jan 9

1 1/2 mi S.E. Willow Creek, 600 feet Humboldt Co, Calif
the area known as the Parker Ranch. It is
located just off the Friday Ridge Road and is
4 miles south and 3/4 miles west of Willow Creek,
and at an elevation of 2400 ft. The Stellar
Jays and Varied Thrashers were easily drawn
out into sight by calls. The crepus and
Chitaders, on the other hand were heard but
would not move into sight. Just before
we reached the opening around the ranch
a Pigmy Owl was started but we were
unable to call him in. Just as we reached
the opening around the ranch we flushed
a band of 10-15 Mountain Quails and they
were taken by the two of us. Working in under
the mixed timber of Black Oak and Douglas
Fir I was giving the Pigmy Owl call in an
attempt to bring the Chitaders down. I changed
the call to a squeak and as I turned there
sat a Screech Owl not more than 50 feet above me
in the Oaks. I was unable to shoot but noticed
that the bird's coloring was dark brown with
light undercoloring and streaked with light
reddish brown. Approximate size of the bird was
20 to 24 inches. Coming in we stopped at the
Forest Service Station in Salzer and looked
over the U.S. Topog. map of this area as
well as the National Forest Map of this area.

Culbreth
1942

1 1/2 mi. S.E. Willow Creek, 600 ft, Humboldt Co., Calif

Jan 9

This map study resulted in a change of our specimen tags and records. Between 9 and 10 PM attempts to start the oaks were made with no results. The weather was clear with a dark sky and bright stars. During the day the weather started out with low morning clouds that broke up about noon. The afternoon was clear and warm.

Jan 10.

Departed from camp at 7:45 AM and drove through fog to Hoopa. From Hoopa to ~~Weitchepes~~ Weitchepes the low clouds or fog along the canyon bottom began to break up. Little if any of the area along the main road through the Indian Reservation was good for hunting. The southern portion was too heavily populated and the northern part of the reservation along the road runs through a steep narrow canyon to the Klamath River. The canyon sides from Hoopa to Weitchepes are covered with dominant cones of Douglas Fir, Canyon Firs and Black Oaks. In the canyon bottoms good growth is made by the Bay trees. Returning from Weitchepes to Willow Creek after not locating a place to hunt, we found a ranch just south of the reservation known as the Sugar Boat Ranch. It is 4 miles north and 1/2 mile west of Willow Creek and is 600 feet above sea level. The Ranch is on a bench about 60 feet above the Trinity River.

Culbreath
1942

Ranch House ↘ road to Hoopa.

Douglas Firs →



13085

Trinity River ↗

↖

Sugar Bowl Ranch 4 miles north and 1/2 mile
west of Willan Creek, 600 ft, Humboldt Co.,
California

Culbreath
1942

1 1/2 mi. S.E. Willow Creek, 600 feet Trinity Co., Calif

Jan 10.

The ranch of 160 acres is planted in fruit trees and during the summer month in alfalfa. The ranch is bordered on three sides by timber and the fourth opens onto the river. The timber around the ranch to the south and east is mostly dense pole size Douglas fir with a few mature trees. Associate trees will include Canyon Live Oak, Madrone, a yellow Pine, Incense Cedar, ^{and} Black Oak. Bush cover is chiefly composed of Ribes species, sage, hazel, and blackberries ~~chiefly~~.

Bear were reported coming in around the ranch on occasion and deer are plentiful. The Trinity river running past the ranch is reported to support good runs of salmon as well as trout and suches.

Attempts were made along the road to a point one mile north of here, to call owls but no answers were heard. The night was clear, comparatively warm and with a star lit sky.

Jan 11.

The morning was overcast here at camp due to a fog along the river. I worked the area between camp and the river, which is about 300 yds. Birds observed included a Teal Duck, Ruby and Golden Crown Kinglets, Flickers, Chinstrap Leeked Chickadees, Hairy Woodpecker, Downy Woodpecker, Fox Sparrow

Culbreath
1942

Jan. 11. 1 1/2 mi. S.E. Willow Creek, 600 feet, Trinity Co, Calif
Song Sparrow, Winter Wren and Hermit Thrush.
The Hermit Winter Wrens and Song Sparrows
are not in as great numbers here as along
the coast. Occasionally I have seen the
Great Blue Herons along the river.

In the ranch just north of Comp owned
by Mr. Guard, the bears and deers are
reported to do great damage to the fruit
trees. The bears have caused considerably
trouble at times by breaking branches out
of the fig trees and the deers browsing
has killed or injured a good portion of
the trees.

The Trinity river is now down some 15-20
feet below its flood levels and good
sandy spots are ~~not~~ now exposed
along the shore lines. In places particularly
on the bends of the river large areas of
river boulders are exposed between the sand
and the water. Along the river banks
animal tracks are numerous. In the order
of abundance the tracks were found like
this, Deer, Coon, Skunk, Great Blue Heron.
There was one other track that was tentatively
unidentified.

All of the birds collected today were
taken in a thin Douglas-fir black oak island.

Cullbreath
1942

1 1/2 mi. S.E. Willow Creek, 600 ft., Trinity Co., Calif.

Jan 12

The birds collected included ~~included~~
Rufous-crowned Kinglets, Townsend Solitaires,
Juncos, and Chestnut-backed Chickadees.

This evening I ran a string of 25 traps through cover of black oak and down logs, brush pile covered with honeysuckle, under an old broken down wooden fence, in the rocks around a broken fern patch, short grass in the open and around a spring house.

Jan 13.

At 8 this AM I collected 16 rodents from the 25 traps set last PM. The catch was evenly divided as to species of Microtus, Peromyscus maniculatus, and Peromyscus truei but only one tribridy shrew was taken. The Peromyscus truei and maniculatus do not show any restriction to different habitat but run together in all types, light or dense cover.

I shot a Red-shafted flicker feeding in the orchard. Examination of the mouth indicates that they are feeding chiefly on ants and small grubs.

In the brush next to the river and at an elevation of about 550 ft a band of Mountain Quail was observed. At this same location I watched a immature golden bald eagle flying along the river. The bird flying passed about 100 ft directly over my head.

Culbreath
1942

Jan 12.

1/2 mi. S.E. Willow Creek, 400 ft. Trinity Co., Calif.
in its flight down the river.

Brown rabbits were observed along the brush
near the river and about 50 yards from
the river near the orchard a rabbit possibly
a Jackrabbit was seen.

In the evening I took Ward Russell to the
trees along the river where so many animal
tracks had been observed in the morning
and we made three sets for shunks and coons.

During the afternoon while in camp I
heard a lot of loud calls from the Californian
Woodpeckers in the oaks above camp. There were
eight or nine birds and they appeared to be
paired off and attempting to mate. I observed
these birds for a half hour and numerous
attempts of the birds ^{to mate} were observed.

Jan 13.

At 9 AM I ran my trap line to find
the same species presents that were obtained
yesterday but not in as large a percentage,
by number. The steel sets were also ~~not~~
undisturbed during the night.

Yesterday I forgot to include that a Black
Phoebe had been seen in the orchard near
the river.

I returned to camp ^{early} after picking
up my traps this morning in order to
clean up all the specimens collected yesterday.

Culbreath
1942

Willow Creek to South Fork Mt in Trinity Co.

Jan 13

, as we plan to break camp tomorrow morning.

Jan 14

We broke camp at 8 AM and left Willow Creek at 11 AM. Willow Creek is at an elevation of 600 ft. The dominant vegetation cover is that of Douglas Fir, Black & Canyon Live Oak, Pan Oak and Madrone. There are a few scattered yellow pine throughout the association.

Leaving Willow Creek one climbs along steep canyon road to a summit at 2750 ft. above sealevel. The canyon sides are steep and fairly heavily covered with timber. Little if any large virgin timber is to be found. The canyon bottom along Willow Creek is narrow and bordered sparingly with alders. There are relatively few places that could be called alder thickets. Near the summit logging operations are now beginning.

Over the top the road breaks out onto an open ridge of short grass and scattered Black oaks on a south-west slope. The road descends to from the summit to Redwood Creek. The elevation at Redwood Creek is 800 feet.

Highway 299 from Redwood Creek climbs a second summit from Willow Creek. The elevation at this summit is 2200 feet. Heavy logging is now in progress along the road at this summit. From the summit to Korb the

Culbreath
1942

Jan 14

Willow Creek to South Fork Mt, Trinity Co, Calif
west facing canyon has been heavily logged up high on the slopes. Log tangles of slash are prominent and the only large trees remaining on the logged area are the Port Arford Cedars. This west facing slope is characterized with its association of Douglas Fir Black Oak and Myrtle. Associate species will include *Ceanothus* species and *Manzanita*.

From the mouth of the Mad River to Korbel the country is broken up into pasture lands. The elevation at Korbel is about 200 feet. Leaving Korbel the road is a graded dirt road to Maple Creek. The road at first climbs to 1350 feet through cut-over land of Douglas Fir and Redwood. Good reproduction has now come in on this area and in many places the trees are in locked thickets. All this property is fenced and posted by the lumber company at Korbel.

Eight miles from Korbel the road forks with the road to the east and left going to Snow Camp and the right road to Maple Creek. At the fork in road the land becomes opened up and is being farmed for about one mile toward Maple Creek.

The road then descends from this open ridge to 750 feet when it crosses a good sized stream. Nine miles from Korbel the

Culbreath
1942

Jan 14

Willow Creek to South Fork Mt. in Trinity Co., Calif.

road again climbs a ridge that separates the Maple Creek drainage from the north.

The elevation at this ridge is 1200 ft. Between the stream and the summit the road runs parallel to the edge of virgin timber.

The distance between the road and the timber is variable between 100 and 300 yards.

Ceanothus has come in and dominated the area between the timber and the road. Most of the plants are 10-14 feet tall. Below the road and on the west facing slope the area is similar to that between the timber and the road.

Just over the summit one runs into timbered slopes again. The timber is broken however in small areas by grassy slopes. Ranches are around these openings and use them as pastures for their cattle. From the summit the road descends three miles to a point where the road crosses Maple Creek. All the area just described has a variety of habitats running from virgin timber, brush, oaks, grassland, to stream bed of alders.

At the crossing at Maple Creek a small logging outfit is now working.

Just before crossing the stream one finds all the land on both sides of the road

Culbreath
1942

Jan 14

Willow Creek to South Fork MA in Trinity Co, Calif

passed by the J.H. Dollar ranch. About one mile from the crossing at Maple Creek the Dollar Ranch has its houses and barns.

We stopped at the ranch house and Wood Russell talked with a Mr Jarvis, the caretaker who informed us that collecting trips most likely could be throughout the ranch. The ranch comprize 1000 acres running from Maple Creek and Davis Creek to the Mad River. The Ranch will include habitats in Virgin timber, cut over areas, Oaks, Alders and short grass pastures. All the cattle were just recently removed from the place.

Leaving the ranch one climbs a ridge to the south and then descends to the Mad river to the west. The elevation at the Mad river at this point is 600 feet.

From Mad River the road starts to climb a north east facing slope. About one mile west of the river and on the north side of the road in a large quarry opening is the Maple Creek Ranch. This ranch would also make a good camp for collecting in this area. All the area from Mad River to the summit has been selectively logged along

Culbreath
1942



13086

14 miles north of Bridgeville on Neeland
Prairie road to Eureka

Douglas Firs cover the ridges & canyon bottoms
with Black oak and grass on the drier sites

This is also a typical example of the type of
cover around Rileys Camp, 4 miles North of
Mad River Rock, 3100 feet, Trinity Co, California

This type of country starts at Neeland
and runs all the way to Bridgeville

Culbreth
1942

Jan 14.

Willow Creek to South Fork Mtn. Trinity Co., Calif

The road. There are still large trees of Douglas Fir and Port Orford Cedar Standees, as well as small mixtures of Oak. The ground cover is very light brushy principally with manzanita and huckleberry. The summit of the road comes up to the Maple Creek, Bridgeville, Creech junction. The distance from the J H Dallas ranch from this point is 10 miles.

We took the road to Bridgeville. It is a graded dirt road which in places is a narrow one way road. In general it traverses the open range land on a south west facing slope. There are a few places where the road drops from the general 2400 foot elevation into timbered canyons. About 16 miles out of Bridgeville to the north the day light caught us, and the trip from this point on to Riley's camp was made after dark.

Deer and Redtail hawks were frequently seen on this open range land. The deer seen numbered 16 and hawks 8. Two birds were observed that were thought to be golden eagles.

We stopped at Bridgeville for dinner and made camp at Riley's at 9:30 PM.

The weather was extremely clear and

Culbreath
1942



Looking south from 4500' on South Fork Mt.
5 miles N. Mad River Rock, Trinity Co., California
Note snow line at 4000' on ridges to the
south.

Many of the open slopes shown on the north
facing slope of the mountain separating the Mad
River and the Van Dusen Rivers are covered
with Black. The other open places are
covered with short grass

Cullbreath
1942

Jan 14

Jan 15

4 mi N. Mad River Rock, South Fork Mt, El 3100, Trinity Co, Calif
warm almost like spring.

After setting up camp this AM. Mr Riley, the owner of this camp where we are staying took us on a creek around camp. Mr Riley was attempting to show us where we could do some trapping for skunk, coyotes, bob-cats, badgers and coons. His estimates of the numbers of these animals as well as those of mink, fisher and flying squirrels in this area are over exaggerated.

About noon it began to rain and this ~~helped~~ to slow up setting out ~~of~~ steel traps.

Today's hunting was poor but several species of birds were heard or seen at a distance. Species observed were, hairy-woodpecker, pileolated woodpecker, creepers, nut-hatches, kinglets, juncos, thrushes, Mountain Quail. Jays Stellar Jays and Golden Eagle. I also saw three tree shrews and heard one chickadee.

Our Camp is located 33 miles west of Bridgeville on highway 36. The elevation here is 3100 feet and we are 600 feet above the Mad River. Rising above camp 1900 ft is the crest of South Fork Mountain. This mountain is more of a range, with no defined peak. A general direction is west of north to east of south. The drainage on this side of the mountain chain is to the

Culbreath
1942

South Fork Mt. 4 mi N of Mad River Rock, Q. 31,00 ft Trinity Co.

Jan 15

went into the Mad River.

The vegetation on the south west slopes of South Fork Mountain is distinctly broken. In general the cover is distinct groups of Douglas Fir, Black Oak and open glades or grassland. The Douglas Fir stands also include associated species like hazelnut, Black Oak, Madrone and a few minor species. The Black Oak stands are pure stands with little if any grass cover beneath the canopy of the trees. The grasslands-glades are free of any brush except on the edges where madrone comes in as a transition species between the grassland and timber in many places. In some of the canyon bottoms and associated with the manzanitas there are large patches of snowberry, *Symphoricarpos*.

In yesterday's notes I neglected to say that the Salamananders #123 to #128 were found under some flooring here at one of Riley's buildings. I believe the specimens represent one adult male and one female and four of their young.

Jan 16

I worked down the slope from camp to the Mad River and back this AM. The drop in elevation is 600 feet. An old

Culbreth
1942



13088

lynx rufus in trap at 4000 feet on
South Fork Mt. 5 miles north Mad River Rock
Trinity, Co. California, Jan 17, 1942
22 lb female male

Culbreth
1942



13089

Ward Russell at Rileys Camp., South Fork Mountain,
4 miles N. of Mad River Rock, Trinity Co California
Elevation 3100 ft.

Photographed with 22 lb. ^{male} female lynx rufus
Jan. 17. The cat was taken at 4000 feet
on South Fork Mt. 5 miles North Mad River Rock,
Trinity Co. California in a Douglas Fir thicket.

Culbreth
1942

Jan 16.

So. Fork Mt. 4 mi N. Mad River Rock, Ct 3100, Trinity Co., Calif
road connecting Releys place with the county road along the Mad River made a good trail to hunt along. The first 250 yards is through Black Oak cover where the hairy woodpeckers are most frequently observed. Then the road runs through a dense stand of 12 inch DBH Douglas Fir poles for about 150 yards. In this timber the Pileated woodpeckers, Kinglets, Chickadees, Nuthatches, and Crowns are working. The next 200 yards of road separates the timber from the mazzanetta brush. Along this edge the Gray tree squirrels, chipmunks, Stellar Jays, Quail, Robins, Kinglets, Juncos and Kinglets are observed. The last 200 yards of road on down to the river is out through the open short grass glade and only the Juncos were observed here.

The weather today was cloudy but clearing with frost in the morning.

Jan 17.

Ward and I left camp at 8 AM headed for the ridge on South Fork Mountain. The morning was cold with a light freeze.

At 3900 feet we removed a 22 lb. male Bob-cat from one of Wards steel sets. The set was made along the trail in dense Douglas Fir. At 4000 feet in the middle of an open glade we found a boped spring

Culbreath
1942

Typical size of Black
Oaks around camp. At
4000 to 5000 feet elevation
the growth is scrubby.



13090

Jack Culbreath at Rileys Camp, 3100 ft.
South Fork Mt. 4 miles N. Mad River Rock, Trinity,
Co, California. Jan. 17, 1942

Culbreath
1942

S. Fork Mt. 4 mi N. Mad River Rock. Cl, 3100 Trinity Co., Calif.

Jan 17

where one yellow legged frog was collected. Working up the grassy slope we found a pure isolated group of 12 large Western Red Cedars. The Golden Crown Kinglets and Mountain Chickadees were feeding in their tops. Just before reaching the top of the ridge the grassland breaks into a border of Western Red Cedar trees that are about 10-16 feet tall this runs into brush principally manzanita and directly on top is a good stand of Douglas Fir and White Fir.

A road runs along the ridge of the mountain. Car travel is prohibited at this time of year by snow. Large patches of snow were covering the road in places 8 to 12 inches deep. I worked along this road to the 5000 foot elevation and then chopped down the ridge to the west.

A good cold wind was blowing along the ridge and most of the birds were on the west facing slope where they were protected. The ridge that I came down was almost pure Western Red Cedar down to 4000 foot level, where it merged into the Douglas Fir. The only birds observed in this cover were large bands of Juncos and small groups of quail and small groups of Kinglets and Chickadees.

Culbreath
1942

S. Fork Mt 4 mi N. Mad River Ranch, 3100 feet Trinity Co., Calif.

Jan 17

In the Douglas Fir good numbers of ^{Crow}~~Crows~~ are working. In general few birds were seen today possibly due to the wind.

Jan. 18.

This AM I left camp at 8:00 and worked down the slope to the river. Fifty feet above the river I checked two of my steel sets for Bobcats and then continued up the river for about one mile. The country is divided by low rounded ridges running south west into the canyon bottom.

Manzanita and small pole size Douglas fir form the cover on these ridges. Dividing the ridges are small streams and gullies that are in most cases grass covered, a few are covered with Black Oak.

The ridge one mile east of camp that I worked up to return to camp is about 90% ~~to~~ covered with Douglas Fir. The other important associated species with the Douglas Fir were Manzanita and some Black Oak. Most of the trees are small pole size with the exception of a small area near the road. Hazelnuts and to a small extent California dog wood form the only bush under the timber. The manzanita is found in the opening of the forest canopy.

200 feet above the river I found a skeleton

Calbreath
1942

S. Fork Mt 4 mi. N. Mud River Ranch, El 3100 Trinity Co, Calif.

Jan 18

of a small tufted ventral plate measured about 5 inches in length. Chestnut backed chickadees are numerous in large groups. These birds are easily excited by use of a pigmy owl call. The pigmy owl call also gets answers from creepers and nuthatches but these birds will not come in close. Two gray tree squirrels were seen during the morning but they are not making any kind of a call and one only sees them by a lucky glance. These varied thrushes were seen in the high tops of the Douglas firs. Just before I reached the top of the ridge at 3100 feet I saw a coyote running along the top of the ridge.

The weather was clear and warm today but a slight breeze was blowing during the morning. In the afternoon a good wind was blowing.

Jan 19.

This morning a wind was blowing quite strong and this evening it has turned into a high wind tonight.

The birds were extremely quiet this AM and few were seen. Juncos were seen quite frequently seeking shelter from the wind under the small trees and brush.

Culbreth
1942

S. Fork Mt. 4 mi N. Bad River Ranch, El. 3100 Trinity Co., Calif

Jan 19.

I left camp at 8:30 this AM and returned at 1:30 PM. I made a circle from camp down to the river and then north west down the river $3\frac{1}{4}$ mile. At this point there is a fairly wide bottomed canyon that runs to the north and crosses highway 36. I thought that the birds could be found in this area where it was sheltered some from the wind but no birds were observed in this area. In the late afternoon I collected a Townsend solitaire from the willows that were protected from the wind by large Douglas Firs.

Jan 20.

A high wind has been blowing all day and is still going well tonight. The weather has been slightly overcast with very high thin clouds. The temperature has been high here for this time of year the last two days.

I ran into a group of 3 chickarees today that got excited when I gave the pigmy owl call. One male was collected #150 that shows very large scrotum for this time of the year. It measured 50 millimeters on the unshined animal.

This evening I set out a line of 25 mouse traps through Douglas firs, along



13091

Ward at Work in cabin at Rileys Camp.

Cullbreath
1942

S. Hot Mt. 4 mi N Mad River Rock, El 3100, Trinity Co. Calif.

Jan 20.

and under logs, under ferns in spring
seep areas, open glades along a stream,
in the manzanita brush around the sedges
of a small running spring.

This morning I observed both a golden
eagle and a coopers hawk soaring
directly above the canyon bottom in the
high wind. The eagle circled at a
constant elevation of approximately 3000 feet.
During its flight it was giving a loud
squawking call most of the time. The coopers
hawk came in over me at about 3000
feet but quickly gained altitude with the
winds. It would circle upward and
then dive from an elevation of 4 to 5
thousand feet repeatedly. These actions
were observed for about 15 minutes and
then he flew out of my sight to the north.

Mr Riley and a man at the Mad River
store have reported rabbits in this area
around camp, but so far we have not
seen a single animal. Both the jackrabbits
and cottontails are reported but they both
remain to be collected yet. Evidently these
rabbits were represented here in good
numbers a short time ago but now
they are in the low part of the population cycle.

Culbreath
1942

S. Fork Mt 4 mi N. Mad River Rock, Cl. 3100. Trinity Co., Calif

Jan 21.

A strong south east wind has been blowing all day and tonight at 10 P.M. it began to rain.

I collected Peromyscus maniculatus and Peromyscus truei along with one specimen of Onychomys. The Onychomys was taken in an opening created by a ground seep. Many small pole size Douglas firs have ~~caused~~ ^{fanned} a tangle of logs over this boggy ground. It was under a portion of this tangle of logs that the specimen #151 was obtained.

This morning was spent in setting out traps along the ridge of South Fork Mt ~~running~~ ^{running} north from Highway #36 for a distance of about two miles (4 mi. N. + 2 mi. E Mad River Rock). Two sets were made along the road on the ridge, that runs to ^{Blake} ~~Blake~~ lookout for coyotes. Ward Russell and I both circled around a large spring known as lemonade spring setting out mouse traps and steel traps for rabbits. Sign was good for putapins, rabbit and deer. There has been some logging in the area and many large down logs are laying in the area of the spring, which measures about 150 ft long by 100 yards wide. The ground was almost completely covered with yarrow and wild ginger.

Calbreath
1942

S. Fork Mt. 4 mi N. Mad River Road, El. 3100 ft Trinity Co, Calif.

Jan 21

in a few sections, Yew and Blackberries formed a good part of the cover. Around the spring once stood a forest of large mature Douglas firs and cedars. Now about half the original stand is still alive.

The timber on this ridge is dominantly a stand of Douglas Firs of good DBH's but alternably one finds almost pure stands in a banding manner across the ridge of Western Red Cedar and Black Oak. All of the Cedar stands appear relatively young.

Snow is now found along the ridge in small patches. The heaviest drifts are of course on the north facing side of the mountain.

Bird life was scarce today possibly because of the strong winds and low temperature. Birds observed included golden crown Kinglets, Juncos, Robins, Jays, Crowns and White-headed woodpeckers.

Two Jackrabbits were seen this AM at 2600 feet just below camp. They were just sitting in the center of a large opening or glade.

Jan 22.

Last night it snowed at all points above 4500 feet and rained below that elevation. The rain continued all day and still is

Culbreath
1942

S. Fork Mt. 4 mi N. Mad River Rock El 3100 Trinity Co. Calif
Jun 22 raining this PM.

Ward and I both returned to the top of South Fork Mt ridge to pick up the traps set out yesterday. Much to our surprise it was raining on the ridge and almost all of the 2 to 3 inches of snow of last night was gone.

I caught one Onychomys and one Sorex hobbsii. Both were taken in traps placed under the edge of large down logs in the area called Lemonade spring.

Returning along the road on the ridge one Cassin's Solitaire Vireo was taken. It was feeding with a flock of golden-crown Kinglets in the foliage of the small Douglas firs.

In my mouse trap line around camp I caught one Sorex hobbsii under a large clump of green ferns under Douglas fir fruit, and one Peromyscus truei under old brush in a manzanita thicket.

~~Jun 23~~

~~I left camp this AM after 9 due to a heavy early morning rain that finally broke about that time.~~

This evening I made a steel set for a cottontail rabbit under a junk pile near camp. I saw the rabbit at this spot this morning. I also made a set along a small

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1942

S. Fork Mt. 4 mi N. Mad River Road, El 3160 Trinity Co., Calif
stream near the junk pile for a skunk.

Jan. 23.

Because of heavy rains this morning I did not leave camp until 9 AM when the storm began to break. The storm during the night brought snow down to 4000 ft. While it did not rain hard it rained almost continuously all day. During the short spells between showers the birds were extremely eager to feed.

Leaving camp I circled around and down to the Mad River to check our steel and mouse traps sets. I caught one Clethrionomys ^{#161} which was the third of its kind taken in the same trap. The trap was placed under a tangle of 4-12 inch pole size Douglas firs that had fallen out into an open clearing made by a spring seep. I also caught one Microtus and 3 Peromyscus mice in other traps.

Chestnut-backed chickadees and the kinglet were feeding every place in the Douglas fir cover. One pileated wood pecker was taken from the lower part of a Douglas fir while it was feeding.

Just as I broke out of the timber on to a large glade one jacks rabbit was seen as he ran from cover under the manzanita.

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1942

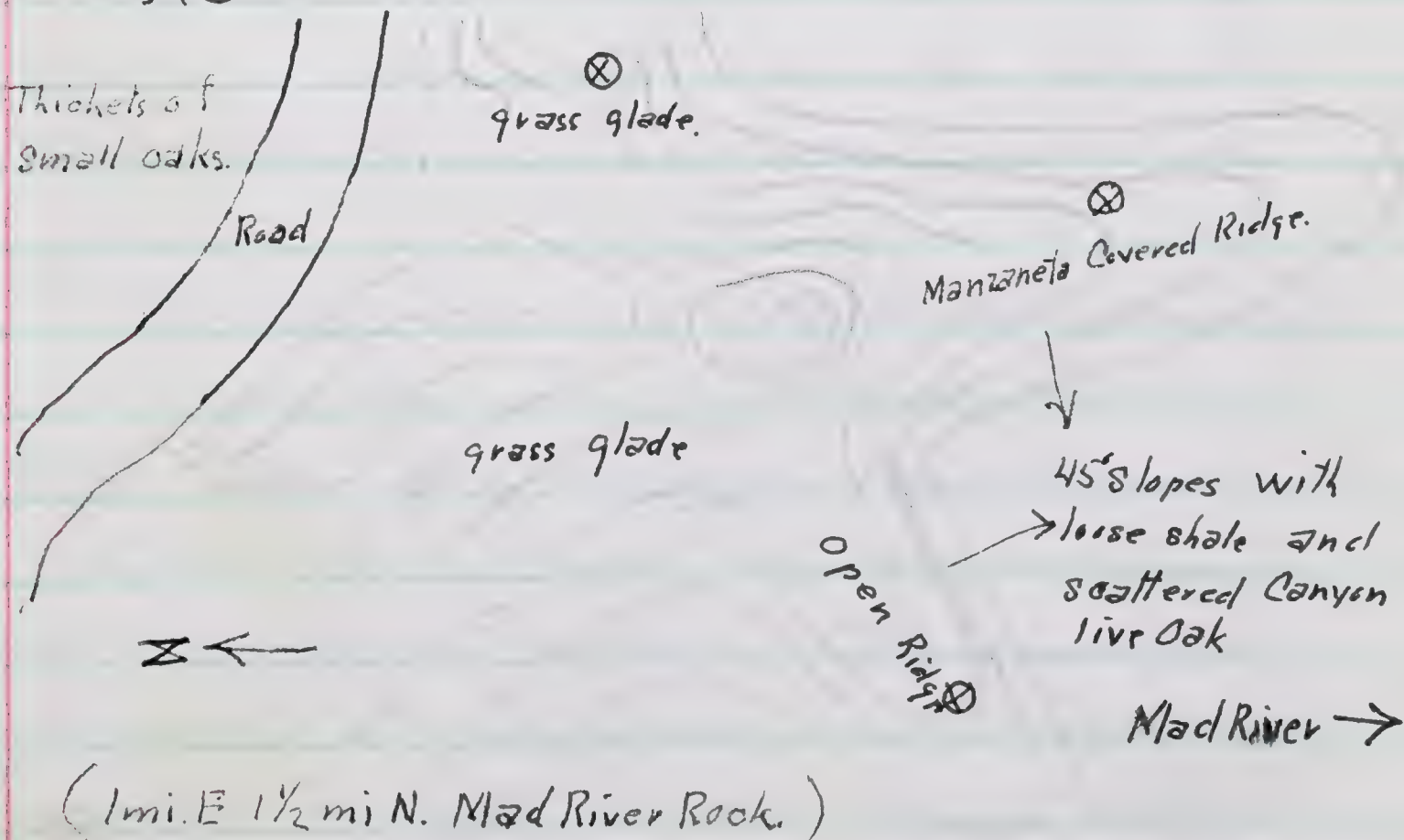
Jan 23

S. Fork Mt, 4mi N Mad River Rock, El 3100, Trinity Co, Calif.

Coming back across the same glade where the jackrabbit was seen but about 1/2 hour later a striped skunk was shot, as it traveled across the open grass in a good down pour of a rain.

After lunch Ward and I drove to a point 1 1/2 mile north and 2 miles east of Mad River Rock. The Highway 36 crosses South Fork mountain at this ~~point~~ ^{saddle}. The elevation for this point was given as 4073 feet.

We were looking for places to make steel sets for coyotes and bobcats. Only one favorable spot was found and set with a number 3 trap. One mile west of the saddle we found a good location for cats and coyotes and put out three sets (X).



Culbreth
1942.

S. Fork Mt., 4 mi N. Mad River Rock, El 3100 Trinity Co, Calif

Jan 24

Little collecting was done today due to heavy rains and winds.

One woodrat was caught in a stub set for a cotton tail under an old junk pile. One Peromyscus maniculatus and one Truei were caught in manzanita corn. ~~and~~ Two Microtus were taken in the short grass under logs at the edge of a grassy glade. One Clethrionomys was caught under down logs under a Douglas fir cover.

Jan. 25.

This AM. Ward and I drove to the ridge of South Fork Mountain on highway 36.

One flicker one goldencrown kinglet and one chickadee were collected at a point $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles north and 2 miles east of Mad River Rock.

It was raining lightly but the wind was very strong all along the ridge. At times the clouds formed fogs right to the ground.

The ridge is covered at the above point with scattered stands of scrubby California Black oaks and Douglas Firs in pure stands. Small open glades intersperse the tree covered slopes. Manzanita is found but its forms only limited cover. Evidently the manzanita plants

Culbreth
1942

Jun 25.

S. Fork Mt., 4 mi N. Mad River Rock, El 3100, Trinity Co., Calif

Had very poor seed crops this year in this region.

I then walked out on South Fork Mt Ridge from highway 36 to the north and picked up a bobcat better of the year in one of my steel sets. The trap was set along the edge of a pine wood and 25 feet out into a open glade from Douglas fir timber. An old tree squirrel carcass was used for bait along with some scent.

In the late afternoon I checked my line of traps from camp to the Mad River and caught one woodchuck in the same steel set that I caught one in yesterday under the old junk pile. One hairy shrew was caught in a set under a corner of firs in a Douglas fir stand. Two Clethrionomys were taken under logs, and one Peromyscus maniculatus was trapped in the manzanita. In a steel set for shunks made under the Douglas firs and around a small rock outcrop I caught one Steller jay. Evidently the bad weather is forcing these birds to feed on almost anything as it had come in to get part of squirrel.

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1942

Jan 26

S. Fork Mt., 4 mi N. Mad River Rock, El 3100, Trinity Co, Calif

This AM there was a slight clearing of the storm between 10 and 12 o'clock. Later in the afternoon around 3 PM it began to snow at camp.

The early morning was spent picking up the traps that were out so we could break camp in the afternoon.

I obtained one Hyla regilla in a museum special that was placed under the cover of sedges around a small running spring. One Lepus californicus was shot while it was sitting in its form under a thick cover of manzanita, adjacent to an open glade. In two Shikar set made in a woodrats house I caught two rats but the one trapped at the ground level had been eaten. The other trap was placed at an entrance high up on the house and contained one rat number 186. One Peromyscus truei was taken in manzanita cover and one Clethrionomys was caught under the Douglas fir logs.

The afternoon was spent in breaking camp and getting ready for an early start for Berkeley in the morning.

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South Fork Mt to Berkeley Calif.

Jun 27.

We departed from Riley's Camp at 5:55 AM. The ground had been covered with $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches of dry snow during the night. We drove in snow down the grade to about 2000 feet elevation.

The Road from Riley's to Bridgville is good but of mountainous type, and is not paved. From Bridgville to the junction of 101 the road is good, and is paved.

Driving time from Riley's to Bridgville is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

All of the country from Bridgville to Riley's Camp is comparatively free of brush species. The general cover is made up of open glades and pure stands of Douglas Fir and Oaks. At a distance of about 5 miles east of Bridgville the Douglas Fir stand are made up of 150 to 200 foot poles with a slight mixture of secondary species.

Brush species around the Riley's Camp Area of South Fork Mountain are limited almost completely to small stands of manzanita and Symphoricarpos.

By driving south on highway 101 to the Richmond Ferry we shortened our

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Jan 27 driving time to Berkeley and arrived home
at 4:45 PM.

In the last few lines I wish to write
a word of thanks and appreciation to
those of the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology
who made it possible for me to make
this most enjoyable and interesting trip

Finis
(of the beginning)

Jack Calbreath

